"The Church and the Young Peo-

"The Young People and the Church" Mr. Henry W. Dowling.

......Dr. M. L. Haines.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Peter Green Finds Her Baby in

Bed Dead.

city. Following is the programme

New York Store

Established 1853.

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

Shoe Prices Cut Again

After the store closed Saturday night we put our price-cutting knife at work on those Shoes again, and so we have more astonishing bargains than ever ready for to-day. Prices now are

15c, 29c, 49c, 79c, 98c \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.48 a pair

For Shoes that were formerly marked at from \$1.50 to \$5.00mostly small sizes.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

SPECIAL SALE Boys' \$2.00 Calf Button Shoes, only

980

GEO. J. MAROTT, 26 and 28 East Washington St.

MANY IMITATORS

But no superior, has . . .

Princess Flour

Do not accept a blended or spring wheat Flour as its equal.



food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

Walker Whiteside's Hamlet, which be seen next Saturday matinee at the Grand, is claimed to be nearer the standand of Booth's Prince of Denmark than that of any other actor of the present generation. Mr. Whiteside, from the first, leaves no room for questioning the sort of being Hamlet was. He retains all the poesy, and adheres to the logical side. It s a scholarly effort that clearly shows the intelligent and careful study Mr. Whiteside has bestowed on the part. Thursday Mr. Whiteside will play "Merchant of Venice," Friday "Richelieu" and Saturday night

One of the new sensations in this season's "Superba," to be seen at English's the last half of this week, is an electrical banjo class. An octet of girl banjoists walk on the stage, preceded by a male soloist with a giant banjo some ten fet high, he is apparently but an ordinary mortal, but the way he does the fingering on the frets that reach nearly up to the flies is uncanny to

Della Fox and her opera company arrived here yesterday from St. Louis. The popular little star will appear at every performance at the Grand during her engagement, beginning to-night and including a Wednesday matinee. "Fleur-de-Lis" is the opera to be sung to-night and to-morrow. Wednesday matinee and night "The Little Trooper will be sung.

The Broadway Comedians in "Town Topics," the newest and most pretentious thing | city it has been a form of amusement that in farce-comedy line seen this season at the Park, is the attraction at that theater to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday.

Rose Sydell's London Belles Company open at the Empire this afternoon for one week. The company is well known to theater-goers as presenting first-class vaude-

ville and burlesque entertainment. Not in Love with Guilbert.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- An apparently absurd rumor has reached this city from Atlanta, Ga., that "Jack" McAuliffe, the pugilist, had met Mile. Yvette Guilbert, the famous French divette, in New Orleans, had fallen in love with her, had traveled from New Orleans to Atlanta with her and intended to follow her to Europe very shortly. Mile. Guilbert, the report added, was not at all inclined to discourage her admirer's attention. McAuliffe reached here Friday. He laughed heartily when told of the rumor.

'Well," said he, "that isn't quite correct." and he emphasized the "quite." did go from San Francisco to New Orleans, and I did travel from New Orleans to Atlanta in Mile. Guilbert's private car. I traveled that way because the train was crowded and I could get no sleeping berth. A member of Mile, Guilbert's company, a gentleman, kindly offered me a share of his berth, and I accepted. I met Mlle, Guilbert. of course, and I presume I may know herslightly. I am going to Europe, too-in about six months-but I asure you it's not not to see Mile. Guilbert. No, really, I must deny this soft impeachment.'

Pianist Rosenthal Convalescent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- Moritz Rosenthal, the great planist, has recovered his health sufficiently to take a trip to southern California. He will resume his concert work in this city the latter part of March, and then return to the East.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY

Mrs. Theodore Potter will not observe her day at home until April. Dr. and Mrs. Potter will then have taken possession of

Mrs. Gaston will entertain the Woman's Auxiliary of Christ Church this afternoon. Miss Camp will read a paper entitled "A Missionary Bishop."

Mrs. Louise Mowwe has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Clara Mowwe, and Mr. John Deitrick, Thursday evening, Feb. II, at the German Lutheran Church, corner McCarty and South New Jersey streets.

HEINOLD-RANKIN.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 7.-Mr. Edward Heinold, a promising young machinist of Anderson, surprised his friends last night on returning from a trip East by bringing home a wife. Mr. Heinold was married last Wednesday to Miss Margaret Rankin, of Clarion, Pa., a leader in the social circles there. Mr. and Mrs. Heinold will soon begin housekeeping on North Jackson street.

SHEPP-HARRIS. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 7 .- George L. Shepp. of Indianapolis, and Miss Leona Harris, of Converse, were married at the bride's home yesterday, and came to Muncie to visit his relations. Shepp is a glass blower and his bride is the daughter of a merchant. He is a brother of Fire Chief Shepp, of the Muncie fire department. The wedding was

a surprise. Others have found health, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it sureto help you also. Why not | them.

SUNDAY MASS MEETING

BASEBALL BILL AND OTHER LEGIS-LATIVE TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Rev. Dr. Hunter, Lucas and Others Speak-New Churches Put Under Way Yesterday.

Rev. R. V. Hunter, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, presided at a mass meeting at Roberts Park Church yesterday | Opera House. The service was only an exafternoon, held for the purpose of discuss- periment, largely for the purpose of ascering the proposal to legislate in favor of Sunday baseball in Indianapolis, the anticigarette bill and the bills regulating winerooms and quart shops. Incidentally, some ganizers of the movement will keep on this of the speakers digressed and talked on local politics.

ing, took occasion to say something relative announced later. to the nonenforcement of the laws in this city. He declared that so long as Christian people do not rise up and demand the enforcement of the laws the authorities cannot be altogether blamed. Law, he said, pared and Rev. J. H. Acton preached the was supposed to represent the sentiment of the people. If the mayor has not been elected on a platform of law enforcement

it as an expression of the will of the people. A municipal campaign will soon be ter Thaddeus Rich played a violin solo, on, he declared, and he added that word which was rendered so skillfully by the lithad gone out that the town shall not be the fellow that the audience broke into ap-"fenced in" for the next two years. At plause. least, he said that was the word given by the Republican party, which was saying shown that Jesus made a specific use of the that there should be a nominal enforcement of the laws, but no such tightness as was maintained during the Denny administra- His disciple; he who became a disciple tion. He said that he did not believe the found out the truth, and he who had the majority of men who voted with the party two years ago would vote for a man who does not stand on a platform pledging him to enforce the law. Dr. Hunter said that, much as he would regret to turn his back on his party, he could not support a candidate for mayor who was elected on a weak platform. He intimated that it might become necessary for a citizens' ticket to be brought forward. There was some applause

when this declaration was made. Dr. Hunter called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a reference to the called meeting of the ministers of the city two weeks ago, when a comport to the age-of-consent, wineroom and anti-cigarette bills. The meeting of the revealment of that which is; reality is that afternoon, he said, was to hear something which is, and truth is a statement of that from those who had given a great deal of thought to these questions. He thought is always the transcript of the real, and that it was fitting that Dr. Lucas should be | may therefore, without any violence to reaasked to speak against Sunday ball, as he was something of a baseball 'crank' and solute freedom for created things. Creacould not be regarded as prejudiced against | tion implies limitation, environment, condi-

"I have heard him 'root' equal to any one our way," said Dr. Hunter. This created something of a sensation among the three hundred or so present, many of whom were

DR. LUCAS ON BASEBALL

"The American Sunday," said Dr. Lucas, is one of the pillars of our progress. No error enslaves. The reality of things men want to do business on that day except those in quest of money. The men who want to conduct baseball on Sunday do it from a mercenary spirit. The claim of philanthropy and of a regard for the happiness and rights of workingmen is a show of phariseeism that is disgusting to fair-minded people. Baseball on Sunday is at the first step to a 'wide-open' Sunday." ball, he said, it would not be long until the power to make it a success. saloons and theaters would be demanding the same rights and the barkeepers and theatrical men would have to work whether they wanted to or not. He spoke of the fact that many railroad men are already compelled to work against their will. He regarded this as a dangerous step by employers, who were breaking down the moral influences that surrounded their employes and removing the restraining influence of home and family ties. He did not want to compel people to go to church, but believed that those who wanted to go should not be deprived of the privilege by being compelled

to follow their vocations. "You say that baseball men are not combelled to work on Sunday. How do you know? I know men in the profession who are good men, conscientious men. It is not foluntary with such men to work. There are thousands of men compelled to work on Sunday-they must do it to hold their positions. It is the only occupation they have and they look at their wives and children and trust God to hold those responsible who compel them to violate their sciences. You say, 'Oh, this is only a form of amusement.' So much the worse. You are a bad imitation of Nero, who found en-

joyment in fiddling while he watched the nflagration of Rome." Dr. Lucas declared vor of keeping the game in city as free from objectionable tures in future as it in the past, and he warned Messrs, Golt, Brush and Watkins that if they wanted to change the character of attendance they had but to begin Sunday ball. He said that he had been informed the receipts of Indianapolis were larger than those of a city twice as large which tolerated Sunday ball As the game has been conducted in this could be patronized by ministers, who were compelled by popular sentiment to abstain from theaters, card-playing, horse races and fairs. If Sunday ball became a fact, he said it would no longer be a game that any decent Christian could attend. "If a preacher were to appear at a Sun-

day game," said he, "the very men who are advocating this cause would point the finger of scorn at him. No legislature has the right to pass laws on which Christian once been aroused. Their desire to work men cannot invoke the blessing of God."

MR. REYNOLDS'S HOUSE MANNERS. E. B. Reynolds, of Wayne county, also spoke on the same subject. He is a member of the Legislature. Yesterday he forgot that he was not in the House and began his address by saying "Mr. Speaker-" The words were scarcely out of his mouth when he realized his mistake, amid some confusion. Dr. Hunter covered his embarrassment promptly by recognizing him as "the gentleman from Wayne." This amusing incident called for a round of applause, He was opposed to Sunday ball in Indianapolis or any other city, and for that matter on any day of the week or any hour in the day. He had not been able to see that it had added anything to the social, material or moral welfare of the State, with all due deference to Dr. Lucas, "who looks like a baseball player anyhow," as Mr. Reynolds put it. Dr. Lucas smiled and the audience laughed. He was opposed to baseball on Sunday because the day was of divine ordination, but he did not assume that oppostion to it could be predicated on that ine so long as the moral spirit remains as it is to-day, when people prefer a progressive euchre party to a prayer meeting. To grant Sunday ball to Indianapolis he regarded as being but an opening wedge to extend it to every county in the State, for if it was a good thing for Indianapolis it would be for other towns. It would get to Wayne county, "for Wayne county knows a good thing when she sees it, and don't allow any good thing to lay around lose." Mr. Reynolds closed his remarks with the declaration that if nobody else voted against the bill in the

whole General Assembly he was one man

that would. There was more applause at

CAPTAIN RITTER ON WINE ROOMS Eli F. Ritter was the next speaker. He was introduced as a man who had been before the public somewhat prominently the last two or three weeks, and the words of commendation for his course that were spoken by Dr. Hunter were received with a good deal of applause. Captain Ritter spoke of the winerooms and quart shops. There is and has been plenty of law against the quart shops, he said, and it has been frequently demonstrated that they could be absolutely prohibited. He said the claim had been made that there was no law against the winerooms by some of the papers (referring to a recent editorial in the Sentinel), but in spite of this fact the authorities had made some wonderful advances toward closing them up in the last month. Captain Ritter said that no new laws had been discovered, but that they were simply enforcing laws already existing. He said that he wished to express his appreciation of the efforts that had been made. He was of the opinion that the police judge had been misquoted when the statement was published that he had said there was no law against the wingrooms. The quart shops and winercoms had not been protected by law, but they existed because there was not a public sentirient demanding their extermination. Until the Christian people had made a determined and organized effort to have the laws enforced, he said that it was unfair to complain against the officials for not enforcing

Dr. W. B. Fletcher and Representatives very interesting programme was given, in-

S. E. Nicholson and J. Q. Thomas were not present. Dr. Fletcher was to have spoken on the effects of the cigarette habit. Other topics were to have been discussed by Messrs. Nicholson and Thomas. Dr. Hunter said that they had been called away from the city. It was announced that Eli F. Ritter wi speak at a meeting held under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society and Ep-worth League at Roberts Park Church Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock on "Lawlessness in Indianapolis and What Shall Be Done About It."

OPERA HOUSE SERVICES.

The People's Church Meeting-Fine Musical Programme.

The first service of the People's Church was held yesterday morning at the Grand taining how much interest was felt in the movement, and it is not certain whether or not there will be other services. The orweek in the work of securing subscriptions, and if it is thought best to hold an-Rev. Mr. Hunter, at the close of the meet- other service next Sunday the fact will be

About three hundred people came to the service yesterday, which was thought fair attendance for the first Sunday. An excellent musical programme had been pre-

Mrs. M. C. McGibeny played a piano voluntary and Miss Bertha Wolfe sang two t is but natural for the officials to regard | solos-"Entreat Me not to Leave Thee," by Gounod, and Nevin's "Jesu Miserere." Mas-

The address of Dr. Acton was on the sub ject, "The Liberty of Truth." It was phrase "the truth" and the term "free." He who kept the words of Jesus became truth was made free-as here used-free from the tyranny of sin; all of which is in the direct line of the universal claim of al the great religious theories of the world that the religious devotee has an esoteric keepsake, a mystery from the gods. This 'mystery of godliness" and "secret of the Most High" may be found throughout th Bible, and in many forms figures in all theology. The speaker claimed, without parts of the paper follow: disputing this specific use, there was a wider signification in the relation of liberty to truth. Truth was a unit. It has many forms of manifestation, many strange environments, but it always agrees with itor to illusion. Truth is some form of the fact; it may be made in many ways, but son, be defined reality. There is no abtion; any other view is unthinkable. which is limited cannot have full liberty. on the grounds when the game was coming | True liberty is only liberty under law. it is said any one can do as he pleases. should be added that he must take the consequences, and all action against legitimate environment is one, the trend of which is always toward tyranny and not liberty. Conformity of life to the reality of things is the condition of all true liberty, for all traced by nature's laws; but laws are not things; they are but the manner in which something or somewhat expresses itself. All improvement in this world is by con forming to the demands of nature's laws. At the close of the address Rev. Dr. Milburn, of the Second Presbyterian Church made a few remarks. He expressed the utmost sympathy with the movement to establish in Indianapolis a church which shall attract those who are opposed to attending the sectarian churches, and signi-If special privileges were granted to base- fied his willingness to do anything in his

CHINESE MISSIONS.

Charles T. Studd Describes Condi-

tions in the Flowery Kingdom. Charles T. Studd, of England, who has been active in the missionary work, home and foreign, made an eloquent appeal at the First Baptist Church last night for workers in the foreign field. Mr. Studd has spent several years in China and told of the misery and degradation he witnessed there due to the ignorance, superstition that in England and America, with a population of about 100,000,000, there are 150,000 ordained ministers. In China, with a population of 400,000,000, there are but five hundred ordained ministers. He spoke of the great need for missionaries to go to this country to spread the light of the gospel, the only thing that can save the nation from sinking deeper and deeper into darkness. Mr. Studd reminded his hearers that 2.600 years ago China was the most powerful nation of the world, with a literature of her own, with science and art highly developed, and stood first among the nations of the earth. At that time England was one of the poorest and weakest. the conditions are reversed. China has become the weakest and most degraded, while England stands among the most powerful. America, he thought, owed all her greatness to the gospel of Christ. Pecple often thought that Confucianism was good enough for China; that it was all well enough to preach the gospel of Christ in America and England, but the best thing to leave China and other heathen nations to their own religions. If such people could but catch a glimpse of the conditions of those countries they would no longer hold to such ideas, he declared. Mr. Studd talked interestingly of his ex

periences in China. He had found the natives eager to learn when an interest had for their own people was pathetic. At the expense of becoming outcasts from and families, they went about preaching the new faith. The church conducted by Mr. Studd was the only one within an immense territory. He said that as soon as the Chinese were converted they went away, two or three together, to preach in other cities, so that in the time he spent there there grew to be a circle of native missionaries working in the cities about

THAT PEACE TREATY.

Rev. D. L. Mackenzie Believes in Exercising Great Caution.

Rev. D. L. Mackenzie, of the First Lutheran Church, preached a sermon yesterday morning on the pending treaty between the United States and England. He was in favor of such a treaty, but thought it should be carefully examined by the Senate before it became a law. Said he:

"No one desires a perpetual treaty of peace between England and the United States more than I, but our liberties have been purchased at a tremendous cost. The principles embodied in that glorious flag of ours must not be imperiled by a treaty hastily signed. One bright lawyer and a President who has by no means shown that he would be a safe man under all circumstances ought not to be permitted to bind this mighty Nation by treaty to conditions that might work disastrously toward this Nation. England has never, that I know of, done anything that entitles her to be taken to our bosom without suspecting that she might be seeking to secure some personal advantage to our great discomfort. By all means that are honorable let us have peace with England and all nations. but let us carefully weigh the bearing of such a treaty with reference to all the interests of this Nation before we put the final seal upon it.

THE HOME PRESBYTERIAN. New Church Organized Yesterday at

North Indianapolis. The Home Presbyterian Church, of North Indianapolis, was formally organized last night. The congregation has been holding meetings for some time at the houses of the different members, and for the last few weeks at Greenleaf Hall. Last night a committee from the Indianapolis Presbytery conducted the formal exercises of organization. The members of the committee were F. H. Havs, W. A. Hendrickson and H. C.

The new church has no pastor at present, and Mr. Hendrickson will continue to fill the pulpit until further arrangements are made. Forty-five members were taken in last night, twenty-seven by letter and eighteen by confession. The elders elected were H. C. Jordan, H. Keller and R. G. Mc-Comb. Services will continue to be held

every Sunday at Greenleaf Hall. Christian Endeavor Anniversary. The sixteenth anniversary of the beginning of the Christian Endeavor movement

was observed at the First Presbyterian

Church last night. There was a special

service conducted by the local society. A

ing meeting of the Oxford Dental Association at Mick's Hall, on North Illinois street. should have read Oxford Dancing Associa-

cluding two duets by Miss Edith Yarnelle, of Fort Wayne, and Morris Meck, of this ELECTION LAW CHANGES Scripture readingDr. David Ross.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE NOW BE-FORE THE LEGISLATURE.Mr. Milton Hollabaugh.

cil, Not the Stamp.

Yesterday morning when Mrs. Peter Green, of 425 South Capitol avenue, got up to get breakfast she found her one-monthold girl lying dead in bed by the side of her. Coroner Brayton was potified and found that the child had been smothered during the night. There was nothing to indicate that it was not merely an accident caused knowing it.

ILLY GOVERNED

PATRICK J. CARLON SO CHARACTER IZES THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

An Address on the Municipal Affairs of Washington, D. C., Delivered at St. Joseph's Hall Last Night.

Last night at St. Joseph's Hall Patrick J. Carlon read a paper on "The Government of Washington, D. C." Mr. Carlon has spent considerable time in Washington and is well qualified to describe the government of the capital city. The meeting was under | half inches in diameter, and shall be placed the auspices of the Y. M. I. The salient

"From the time of its selection as the site of the national capital down to the present time, Congress has had the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over the district, a power given by the Contitution itself for the purpose of establish ing 'beyond question the sovereign right of the general government to protect and maintain itself in its own capital.' This did not mean that Congress must of necessity use its power to the extent of depriving the citizens of their right to vote; it simply meant that Congress might dictate the used to maintain its supremacy in the locality. From 1802 to 1871 the prevailing form of government of Washington, dictated by Congress, consisted of a mayor as executive and a council as the legislative power. Never until 1874, when a temporary form of government was estab lished, were the citizens entirely deprived of their right to vote. In 1878 the present form of government was established, the effect of which was to disfranchise every citizen in the district. The present form of government consists of three commissioners, of equal power, appointed by the President. Two of them must be residents and the third an officer in the engineering corp of the United States navy. This last officer, unfitted by education and training, and by previous experience for the duties imposed upon him, may come from any part of the country, it matters not where, provided he be an American citizen. These commissioners appoint all minor officers, have large legislative power in the matter of municipal regulations, and full executive powers to carry out the same, and the people of the city have no power or voice in the matter, or in the selection or removal of any officer, or in the valuation of their own property, or in the taxation for expenditures of money paid by them, and their wants and wishes need not and actually are not consulted. They are completely and absolutely disfranchised, Taxation without representation is the plea that is presented, and that plea is as little heeded as were those of the colonists by George III. Yet all the burdens that are borne by and all the difficult questions that arise in other municipalities confront the people of Washfor the support of the city, but in reality they pay much more. The remedy that the citizens of every other city in the United States possess is denied the people of the seat of our national government Repudiation by the ballot of reckless expenditures, of fraud, and of officials unfitted and unqualified to govern is unknown there. Their grievances must be presented to a committee of Congress by petition, which is regularly laid on the table and

forgotten. "I have said that the city is governed by three commissioners of equal power, who constitute the legislative and the eecutive powers. Now it is a fundamental principle of government that those who execute the laws should not frame them; but the commissioners, almost without limitation, execute and also frame the laws for the regulation of the city of Washington. The consequence is that the law ceases to be settled and permanent, for the commissioners can unmake or make them, they can execute them or not execute them. It is a standing loke in Washington that no lawyer in the District of Columbia knows the law of the District of Columbia. Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, the lawyer is not to blame. The citizens themselves complain that it is a well-known practice of he commisisoners to make that which is law to-day, no law to-morrow and law again the day after. Such a condition o things is a premium on lobbying and Corporations and institutions which have large interests in the city can accomplish legislation in their favor with more facility there than elsewhere. fact is that in very few sections of the country do corporations enjoy such privileges as those of the city of Washington Yet no matter how corrupt the officials may be the taxpayers must sit in mute impotency, unable to assert their rights, the district is given over to the leadership of factions and combinations and rings that derive their strength from unholy relations with the representatives of national power Turn whithersoever you will and you will not be able to parrallel this instance of inconsistency, this reversion of principle. The eyes of the world look to America as the glory of the country and the age, the rainbow of hope to the oppressed, the fruition

"It is even said that the government of of the struggle of heroes, the realization of that dream of liberty for which myraids of patriots have lived and died. Yet the stars and stripes, emblem of the most perfect juarter of a million of American people. Unlike Rome and Athens, the hearts of the meant greatest privilege, whence issued the our capital city the cause of alienating us from the rights our forefathers so dearly purchased. Wrongs such as these have written many a dark page of history and have taught lessons that the world will

never forget. "It is an alarming fact that many citizens of the district are opposed to popular self-government. They have so long been deprived of the privileges which all other citizens of our country enjoy that they have lost the spirit that characterizes and animates an American; they think it a burden to interest themselves in the problems that affect the community or the Nation. Content to live politically enslaved to the government in which they may not particlpate, they lose all interest in government; wanting in the spirit that should animate all our citizens, they are disseminating principles at variance with American institutions. Such a condition of things is dangerous to the country; it is a form of despotism that may one day rend the very heart-strings of our Nation.

"In our national capital there is not a single free library and the officers of the district occupy a rented building. Millions of dollars, as a prominent citizen says, are spent on bad pavements and discarded tunnels. No such waste can be shown in any city of equal size in the Union, and what is still more deplorable and almost beyond playing about the streets for want of school buildings to accommodate them. Yet the citizens are powerless to use one cent of their own taxes to supply a want that is a blot on our Nation. 'We cannot look at the present system of government in the city of Washington without reverting to the ruins of the glor-

jous nations of oid. They fell because they were despotic, and so our political fabric may fall; nay, it must fall, if we deprive the people of that vital principle which alone can nourish and sustain all its movements. It should not be said that there ernment in the world; it should not be said that the very shadow of the dome of the Capitol of the United States falls upon American citizens who are political

Dancers, Not Dentists.

The announcement yesterday of the oper

Music, duet....Miss Yarnelle and Mr. Meck. How Fusion Is Handled-Circle Surrounding the Device-The Pen-Music, duet...Miss Elizabeth M. Wishard.
Music, duet...Miss Yarnelle and Mr. Meck.
"The Society Loyal to the Church"

> There has been much inquiry about the exact changes in the election law con-

templated by the Republican caucus measure, which has been engrossed in the Senate as a substitute for the Newby bill. The bill is not in the form of amendments to sections of the existing law, but is an original enactment. It provides: "That the Board of Election Commissioners of the State of Indiana, the boards of election commissioners of the several

counties of the State and the boards of | The State Life and the lowa and Inelection commissioners of the several cities and towns of the State of Indiana shall cause the names of all candidates of their by moving the bed clothing during the night, and covering the child over without ballot, all nominations of any party or respective jurisdictions to be printed on one group of petitioners being placed under the title and device of such party or petitioners as designated by them in their certificate or petition, or if none be designated under some suitable title and device. The ballots shall be of uniform size and of the same quality and color of paper, and sufficiently thick that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back. All ballots prepared by the State Board of Election Commissioners shall be printed on red tinted paper and put up in blocks of one hundred each. All ballots prepared by the county boards of election commissioners shall be printed on white paper. If the same device for designating candidates be selected by two parties or group of petitioners, it shall be given to the one which first selected it and a suitable device shall be selected for the other. The device named and list of candidates of the Democratic party shall be placed in the first column on the left hand side of said ballot, and of the Republican party in the second column, and of any other party in such order as the Board of Election Commissioners shall decide. The device of each party shall be inclosed in a circle of not less than one and oneat the head of the list of candidates of the party, and the following words shall be printed around the outer edge of each of said circles, to wit: 'To vote a straight ticket make an X in one circle and not elsewhere.' Immediately under it shall be placed the name or title of the party ticket, and immediately under the name or title the list of candidates of the party, such names being placed three-fourths of one inch apart from center to center of the name, the name of each candidate having immediately on its left a square threeeighths of an inch on each side, and the general arrangement of the ballot shall conform as nearly as possible to the fol-

(Here follows a cut showing form of

of nomination shall contain the name of more than one candidate for any office to be filled, neither name shall be printed as a candidate for such office. If any person shall join in nominating by petition more than one nominee for any office to be filled, such person shall not be counted as a petitioner for either nomination. The name of any person who has been selected or nominated as a candidate for any office, by convention, petition or otherwise, shall not appear in more than one place, and but once upon a ballot. If any person has been nominated as a candidate for the same office, both by petition and by convention, his name shall be placed on the ballot but once, to wit, in the list of candidates nominated by such convention; and the place occupied by his name in such petition shall be left blank: Provided, That if such can-didate shall, in writing, signed and acknowledged before some person authorized to take acknowledgments, prior to the last day for filing nominations, request that

his name be printed as nominated by petition, it shall be so printed, and shall be omitted from the list nominated by conven-

USING THE PENCIL.

passed by the challengers, or shall have been sworn in, he shall be admitted to the election room: Provided, however, that not more than three voters shall be allowed in room the voter shall announce his name to the poll clerks, who shall register it. The clerk holding the ballots shall deliver to him one State and one local ballot, and the other clerk shall thereupon deliver him blue pencil, and both poll clerks, on request, shall give explanation of the manner of voting. If deemed necessary by any member of the board, an interpreter may be called. The voter shall then, and without leaving the room, go alone into any one of the booths which may be unoccupied and indicate the candidates for whom he desires to vote, by making a cross, thus, "X," on the square immediately preceding their names, and indicate his preference on any question of constitutional amendments or other special matter by a similar mark in front of the words "Yes" or "No" under such questions: Provided, however. that if he shall desire to vote for all the candidates of one party or group of petitioners he may mark in the large circle inclosing the device and preceding the title under which the candidates of such party or group of petitioners are printed, and the vote shall be counted for all the candidates under that title. If the voter marks on the large circle inclosing the device he shall not mark elsewhere on the ballot, unless there be no candidate for some office in the list printed under such device, in which case he may indicate his choice for sucl office by marking the square to the left of the name of any candidate for such office on any other list. A mark on the ballot in violation of this provision shall be treated as a distinguishing mark. If a pencil mark | to be collected, "by assessment notices sent touches a circle or a square it shall be to members," stating the various purposes counted on such circle or square, but a for which the money is intended. Section 6 | competition, and thus, by dividing the trade mark that touches no circle or square shall be treated as a distinguishing mark. Before leaving the booth or compartment the voter shall fold his ballots separately so that no part of the faces thereof shall be exposed, and so that the initials of the poll clerks shall be exposed, and on leaving the booth or compartment shall return the pencil to the poll clerk and deliver the ballots to the inspector, or to the judge who may temporarily be authorized to act for him. who shall forthwith, in the presence of the voter and of the election board, deposit the same in the respective ballot boxes, the State ballot in the red ballot box, and the local ballot in the white ballot box; and the ballot clerks shall write the word "voted" after the name of the voter on the political liberty known to man, float in | poli lists: Provided, however, that if an mockery over the heads and homes of a | elector shall show his ballot or any part thereof to any person, after the same shall have been marked, so as to disclose any of great nations of old, where citizenship the candidates voted for, such ballot shall not be deposited in the ballot box. A minlifeblood of liberty, we make citizenship in | ute of such occurrence shall be made on the poll list and such person shall not be allewed to vote thereafter. If a voter shall offer to vote a ballot so folded as not to disclose the initials of the poll clerks and also not disclosing the face of the ballot, the election board shall direct him to return to the booth and fold his ballot properly. After voting the voter shall leave the room, but no voter to whom a ballot and pencil, or either, have been delivered shall be permitted to leave the room without voting the ballots or returning them to the poll clerk or without returning the pencil to the poll clerk from whom he received it. It shall be unlawful for any voter to attempt to leave the room with a bailot or the pencil used in marking ballots in his possession. And any voter who shall attempt to leave the room with a ballot or such pencil in his possession shall be at once arrested on demand of any member of the election board.

AS TO RESIGNATIONS. "Sec. 4. If any candidate whose nomination has been certified according to law shall wish to resign from such ticket, he shall file his resignation in writing with the officer with whom such certificate of nomination was filed within three days after the filing of such certificate of nominabelief is that ten thousand children are tion, and any resignation filed after the time mentioned in this section shall not be considered by the Board of Election Commissioners: Provided, That no resignations shall be filed with or received by the State Beard of Election Commissioners within tion. And that no resignation shall be filed with or received by any County Board of Election Commisioners within fifteen days vided, further, That should any vacancy on the ticket occur by reason of the death is such an anomaly in this country as a legally certified, such vacancy shall be filed as now provided by law. "Sec. 5. Whenever any person has nominated by two or more parties, either

shall make his election as to which of such nominations he will accept in writing. signed and acknowledged before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and file the same with the proper Board of has been so nominated for an office for which all electors of the State may vote,

than sixty nor less than twenty days be-fore the day fixed by law for the election person has been so nominated for an office, wherein it is required by law to file a certificate or petition of such nomination, with the county clerk, he shall make and file his election with the clerk of the county in which such nomination is made, if for a county office, and with the clerks of all the counties of the district if for a district office, not more than sixty days nor less than fifteen days before election. And if a person so nominated shall not make and file his election as herein provided, with the proper Board of Election Commissioners. said board shall make such election for him, giving preference to the nominations made by conventions. And after such election is made the Board of Election Commissioners shall place the name of such person in the list of nominees under the party name and device as indicated by him or the Board of Election Commissioners, and under no other device and not elsewhere upon the ballot."
Sections 6, 7 and 8 re-enact the clauses of the present law describing legal booths and providing for the counting of the votes.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

diana Laws.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Iowa law regarding "companies for life insurance," after setting out in detail the requirements of the anual report of any such company organized and doing business in that State, recites that upon the filing of such report the state auditor shall proceed to ascertain the net cash value of each policy in force of such company, upon the basis of the American experience table of mortality and 41/2 per cent. or the actuaries or combined experience table of mortality and 1½ per cent. interest; that having ascertained the amount he shall notify the company of the amount; that the company shall have thirty days in which to comply with the law and deposit with such officer the securities required by the law to the amount of such net cash value of all its outstanding policies; that on failure to make the annual report required within the time prescribed, or on the failure to make the deposit of securities, the auditor shall notify the attorney general, who shall at once apply to any district court, if in session, and if not in session then to any judge thereof, and on failure of such com pany to show sufficient cause for such neglect, the court shall decree its dissolution for default in not complying with the laws. The law also provides for such a decree for insolvency according to the test above given. In either case the law provides that the reserve be apportioned among the cy holders that paid it in, or for the purpose of their reinsurance.

The Iowa law regarding "mutual benefit associations' and applying only to companies doing business on the assessment plan, is quite a different thing, and provides that any such company accumulating any money to be held in trust for the fulfillment of its policy or certificate contracts, tions with the auditor of state, and provides for their withdrawal, down to the last dollar, "for the purpose for which they were originally deposited in his office.' The deposit required by the first-named law is the reserve according to either of the tables, and is the legal reserve there because required by law to be maintained The deposit required by the last-named law is only such amounts as the assessment company may be accumulating as a mortuary or emergency fund, the amount dis cretionary, the object discretionary and its withdrawals discretionary with the depositing company.

The laws of no State contemplate any other than the "life-insurance-for-life kind and the "mutual-benefit" or "assessment" kind, and the State of Iowa, instead of having "the lowa insurance law," indeed, has two insurance laws mentioned Does the manner of withdrawal provided in House bill No. 279 render the securities for sible wrong use by the depositing company than though they were with a trust ccmpany or in a safety-deposit vault? Indeed, no trust company would undertake the responsibility and service sought to be imposed on the state officer without a compensation that would render it liable where neither the State nor its officer might be liable. But their deposit with the State enables the agents, when they get away from home, to ascribe virtues to the law and a responsibility to the State for the Habilities of the company that, however colish, find many believers. Thus is the "law" of Iowa

now traduced by the veriest assessment concerns from that State admitted to do business in this State. If House bill No. 279 is to become a law amended or not, is the State to assume the responsibility for the safekeeping of the securities? If destroyed or stolen, is it intended that the State be liable to the depositing company? If some state auditor be negligent, and worthless securities are deposited and his certificate given as though good ones had been, will the State make good the wrong done the policy nolders that bought their policies on the false showing thus made? Will the auditor be required to give additional bond, and who will pay for it and the extra work and responsibility imposed on him? And if the depositing company, may not some future auditor serve the company that pays him? I have before me a copy of the articles of incorporation of the State Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, a copy of the act under which it was organized, and policy or contract issued by that company, The former calls "all men to witness that the signers had, under the name of The State Life Insurance Company, organized to do a life and accident business, "all in accordance with and under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of said

State, entitled 'an act to provide for organizing and regulating the business of life or accident insurance corporations, associations, or societies, transacting business or what is known as the assessment plan, and fixing penalties for the violation of its provisions, approved March 9, 1883." tion 5 of such act provided how money is exempts the company from maintaining any reserve, "in consequence of such assoclation conducting its business on the plan of assessing its members." Section 7 provides that no concern organized under the act shall issue any endowment policy, or certificate, promising to pay any member any stipulated sum of money, except for accident or temporary sickness. The policy purports to be "option life twentyyear distribution," and does promise to pay the holder all the way from more than \$400 at the end of the fifth year to more than \$2,100 at the end of the twentieth year. The subject of these operations is led to be lieve, by means of a special contract and an estimate, that his profit will be anywhere from \$3,047.82 (aged twenty) \$1.284.82 at the age of fifty-five, on the This company is asking, in House bill No.

above form of contract. 278, that the Legislature declare that this is doing business on the assessment plan. within the meaning of said act. Then, in bill No. 279, they ask to be allowed to write "all forms of life insurance contracts, including endowment and annuity contracts. Ought it not rather regulate this company to the bounds of the very obvious intention of the act under which it was organized? If this company thinks it "has the law" for what it is doing how will it explain the purpose of House bill No. 278? If it is sincere in its pretension that it is not fooling either its policy holders or the office of the auditor of state. by the kind of policies it writes, why did it ask that office to support its request by some statute whereby it had to, before it would furnish copies of its policy forms? JAMES A. BUCHANAN. Indianapolis, Feb. 6.

A PHARMACY LAW.

Why There Should Be One and the Points It Should Cover.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: An impression is prevalent that pharmacy laws are designed especially for the benefit of persons engaged in the drug business. No law of the kind was ever, in justice, enacted upon this theory. Lawmaking bodies have no right to legislate directly in the interest of any special class or profession of men. Representing the people in general, they are bound to consult only | registered pharmacist in charge. the interests of the people, and it is this twenty days immediately preceding an elec- principle alone which should dictate the provisions of all pharmacy acts, and which should exclude any clause not required for immediately preceding an election: Pro- the protection of the public. For druggists | State pharmacy laws are in force in the to ask legislation upon any other principle would be a species of pure mendicancy, to which a legislature could not yield without | igan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennself-stultification and a betrayal of its trust. That pharmacy laws are essential by convention, petition or otherwise, he to the public health and safety admits of no denial. That incompetent persons should not be permitted to defeat the purpose of intelligent prescribing, and bring death and sorrow to anxious homes, is self-evident; Election Commissioners. Where a person | that every precaution should be taken to insure the utmost skill, knowledge, expertence and conscientiousness in these mathe shall file his election with the State ters so closely related to the dearest asso-Board of Election Commissioners, not more ciations of earth, so vital to the preserva-

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OPTICIANS.



tion of homes, and to the happiness of the people, will be universally conceded. Disease too often comes, despite the resistance of medical and pharmaceutical science; but who will say how many deaths, ascribed every day to disease, may not be due, in fact, to inexperience or ignorance in our pharmacists? Education at the dispensing desk is not less important than at the bedside. One should faithfully supplement the other, and a sacred privilege of the former is to correct, when need be, any palpable error of the physician committed amid the confusing scenes frequently oc-

curring in the sick room. But, it is said, if special laws are necessary in the case of drug stores, why not in case of grocery stores and other sources of food supplies? Is not food as important as medicine, and is not the public able to care for itself, and to avoid unreliable places? I answer that, as regards the ability of the public to discriminate, there is little or no analogy between drug and food stores. A little experience by a person of average intelligence will usually assure tolerably accurate judgment of qualities of food, and, if an error be made, it is rarely of immediate and critical consequence. But even the more intelligent drug store patrons, on the other hand, may be presumed to know absolutely nothing respecting the nature, qualities, doses or compounding of drugs, and, if any error be made, it is too often disastrous if not fatal in its results. While a good law against adulterations is therefore, usually sufficient to protect the public against unwholesome food, nothing short of a law which shall reach the dealers in drugs, which shall exclude the incompetent and assure all possible skill and trustworthiness in medical dispensing, can be regarded as adequate. Because pharmacy laws are not framed in the interests of pharmacists it must not be presumed. however, that they do not benefit the profession. The protection, though incidenta to that designed to be given to the public is none the less valuable and important The discrimination against incompetency and quackery demanded by the public welfare is inevitably associated discriminations in favor of the educated, the experienced and competent It is for reason that every reputable pharmacist has a special personal interest in the enactment and maintenance of pharmacy laws. While they accord to his profession a legal status, honor it with distinctive recognition among the learned sciences purify it by rejecting elements which other wise would tend to degrade and disgrace elevate it to a rank of dignity, strengthen it with possibilities for the more rapid de-velopment of its literature, for the growth of its educational tions, and for substantial ment in efficiency-while accomplishing these great results these laws also confer direct business advantages by restricting the number of druggists, reducing into fewer parts, assure to each more near ly adequate remuneration. While the pubic has a general interest in pharmacy laws in times of sickness, the educated pharmacist has a special professional and mercantile interest in their maintenance at all times. The precise character of an ideal pharmacy law I shall not attempt to de scribe. This species of legislation is still in its infancy, and years of experience will be required to develop it and to adjust it to

American institutions. Certain fundamental provisions are, however, indispensable to a just and efficient law. First-Its scope should include, for rea sons previously stated, only such departments of the pharmacy as require the exercise of special professional qualifications, For this reason "patent medicines" and certain "domestic remedies," the vending of which required no special scientific knowledge, may properly be subject to less

stringent legislation.

new law takes effect must, for contsitutional and prudential reasons, be permitted to continue in practice, and all of sufficient experience be permitted to continue in their Third-The proper administration of the law requires a board of pharmacy, composed of pharmacists only. Fourth-After the law takes effect all persons desiring to engage in the practice

of pharmacy should be required to pass a

Second-All druggists in business when a

satisfactory examination before the board. As the test of competency should obviously be uniform, and all candidates be accorded equal opportunities, no exception whatever to this rule can be regarded as just or permanently expedient. Fifth-In the absence of a legislative appropriation, it is clearly good policy for the persons most interested-the druggists-to provide the requisite revenue. The payment of a small fee at stated intervals by all pharmacists registered would be the most feasible method for this purpose, Sixth-The penalties for violation should

be sufficiently severe to insure respect and

sufficiently certain to insure prompt conviction. To insure conviction, the board of pharmacy should be charged with the duty of causing prosecutions. Seventh-As the avowed purpose of the act is simply to restrict the practice of pharmacy to competent persons, it is sufficient to require that the actual dispensers in a store be registered, regardless of whether or not the proprietor be registered though, in order to insure conformity to the spirit of the law, the proprietor should be held responsible for failure to keep a

The constitutionality of the principle embodied in pharmaceutical legislation has recently been affirmed by the Iowa Supreme Court, and prosecutions under the various State laws, in the absence of verbal defects, have invariably been successful following States: Alabama, Colorado, Conpecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michsylvania, South Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Dakota, Wyoming Territory, Washington and Vermont. E. J. FINEHOUT, Ph. G. Bristol, Ind., Feb. 4.

BACK Kidney and uterine pains, rheu-matism, sciatica, aching nerves, and painful muscles, sore lungs re-PLIC lieved quick as an electric flash by AUTI Collins' Voltaic Electric Plasters.